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CIRCULATION DURING FEBRUARY.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of February, 1903, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1 (Sunday).....	118,480	15 (Sunday).....	122,910
2.....	118,740	16.....	115,500
3.....	117,060	17.....	117,140
4.....	116,380	18.....	119,710
5.....	116,960	19.....	115,990
6.....	115,410	20.....	115,800
7.....	117,570	21.....	116,920
8 (Sunday).....	120,680	22 (Sunday).....	121,200
9.....	118,740	23.....	116,500
10.....	117,060	24.....	116,290
11.....	116,960	25.....	119,330
12.....	116,040	26.....	116,530
13.....	115,820	27.....	116,600
14.....	117,210	28.....	118,450

Total for the month.....3,287,020
Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed.....72,707

Net number distributed.....3,214,313
Average daily distribution.....114,459

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of February was 635 per cent.

W. B. CARR.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 28th day of February, 1903.

J. F. FARISH.
Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo.
My term expires April 25, 1906.

WORLD'S—1904—FAIR.

THE PROOFS OF FAITHFUL SERVICE.

As a natural result of the Missouri celebration of the extinguishment of the State's bonded indebtedness, the facts of Democratic service during thirty years of party control in Missouri, crowned by the consistent record of the Dockery administration, were plainly set before the people.

The retrospective view compelled by such a celebration made it inevitable that these truths should become manifest with especial emphasis. In the course of the excellent addresses delivered by Governor Dockery, Lieutenant Governor Lee, Speaker Whitecotton, Congressman Hamlin, Senators Fields, Farris and Collins, Mayor Reed of Kansas City and Representatives Crisp and Oliver, a very full and detailed account of Democratic stewardship was submitted to the voters of the State. The showing was one which justifies Missouri pride and which calls for popular commendation of the Democratic party and its leaders.

The history of Democratic achievement in Missouri since 1873, when Republican corruption necessitated Republican retirement from power, finds its logical and admirable culmination in the wiping out of the State's bonded debt and in the especially competent public service of Governor Dockery, within whose term of office the State has thus been freed of these obligations. It is under the Dockery administration of State affairs that Missouri's tax rate has been reduced to 18 cents on the \$100 valuation, the lowest State tax rate in the Union. At the same time the State School Fund has been placed on a sound basis, insuring a revenue for the maintenance and improvement of schools which would otherwise have been unattainable. Now, with the extinguishment of the State's bonded indebtedness, the people of Missouri find themselves the most lightly burdened of any in this country, their educational institutions flourishing, all the State's important interests prosperous, not a State bond outstanding, the State Treasury in sound condition under Governor Dockery's wisely economical control, and Missouri high in the regard of the Union as a happy example of the benefits certain to follow capable government by able and honest public servants.

This is an exposition which is not equaled in any other State in the Union, and which must logically attract the most favorable attention to Missouri. The Dockery administration may well be congratulated, along with the people of the State in general, on the significance of the truths presented in the course of the recent celebration. The honorable distinction conferred upon that administration by the record now before the world is the highest that is possible in American public service.

PRESUMPTUOUS AND INSINCERE.

From two or three points of the Republic compass just now comes the mention of Mr. Joseph W. Folk's name in connection with gubernatorial honors. The capful of wind, if they may so be called, started in Jefferson City, where several Republican legislators, who had previously vented their mischief in nondescript and nonsensical resolutions, proposed Mr. Folk's name for the consideration of their Democratic brethren in the Assembly.

It is not on record that the Democrats received the suggestion in any other than a dignified manner. There is no apparent reason why they should not have treated it just as they did. Evidently the Republicans, by some recondit process, reached the conclusion that it would create a profound sensation. Doubtless they were disappointed. Political capital of some sort is sought to be made out of the fact that the resolution was not immediately adopted.

Which prompts the question: When have the Democrats of Missouri deputized the Republican politicians to do their thinking for them? When the Democrats should they ever desire to do so, come to nominate Mr. Folk, or Mr. Smith, or Mr. Jones, or anybody else for Governor, will they require the assistance of a handful of shallow jokemakers? As a

matter of fact, the resolution, whether it was sincerely offered or was a mockery, was a cheap bit of jockeying offerritory.

Undoubtedly Mr. Folk deserves the esteem of Republican voters and particularly of those in St. Louis. He is a public servant of high type, and has performed his duties ably and honestly. The Democratic party may well pride itself on Mr. Folk's standing with all good citizens since it is to the Democratic party that the public is indebted for his services. He is a protégé of the party, which has given the people of Missouri many another capable official.

What have Republican politicians to do with Mr. Folk or the Democratic party's nominations? It may be assumed that the Republican leaders, especially the gang element whose orgy of corruption he so completely exposed, have no love for Folk.

In view of all the circumstances and motives it seems not improbable that the Republican bosses and press are even now moving in a concerted effort to discredit the Circuit Attorney prematurely. Let it be remembered that Mr. Folk is primarily the Circuit Attorney, and that he has grave duties to perform for many months to come, including the prosecution of Republicans as well as Democratic boudlers.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

The terms of five members of the Board of Public Improvements will expire next month. New appointments will be made by Mayor Wells and be confirmed by the City Council. The offices that will become vacant are the Street Commissioner, Water Commissioner, Sewer Commissioner, Park Commissioner and Harbor and Wharf Commissioner. Other important appointments that will be made by the Mayor are the Supervisor of City Lighting, Commissioner of Public Buildings, Commissioner of Supplies, Chief of the Fire Department, Assessor and Collector of Water Rates and Health Commissioner.

A Democrat of exceptional ability is serving as Harbor and Wharf Commissioner. He is an appointee of Mayor Wells and has made an excellent record. If possible the Mayor should induce him to remain in the board in some responsible capacity. His experience, ability, integrity and activity might be more valuable to the city in some other department than this.

The prevailing impression is that Mayor Wells will take no instructions from any one as to the appointments of members of the board and chiefs of departments. He will have investigations made of the competency of applicants and will consult reliable advisers, but will not be bound by any suggestions from the outside. He will act according to his own judgment and conscience.

By pursuing this course the Mayor will be sure to get a superior class of men to enter the board. He will be in position to impress into office good men who would not otherwise consider doing so. The board is his cabinet and he is responsible for its actions; therefore he should not be restrained in any manner in making his selections. And Mr. Wells is a man who will do what he thinks is right, no matter what influence may be exercised to sway him. He is a careful listener and hears the arguments presented by all sides. Then he acts according to the dictates of conscience and judgment.

Men of positive character are required in all public offices, but particularly in the Board of Public Improvements. Some of the best men who have been in the public service have been men of passive disposition. Expert in the theories of their professions, they have lacked the executive ability and the personal force that are essential. They have given satisfaction in the routine work of their departments, but have not been sufficiently aggressive in their acts and in enforcing their policies.

St. Louis needs men of energy, sterling character, large general experience and excellent ability in life, especially in the board. It needs aggressive, trustworthy, capable men. Unless necessitated by Charter provisions the chiefs need not be engineers or technologists. Frequently professional men are wanting in executive qualities. The practical man of wide experience has the best capacities for making a good administrative official. If he combines high technical ability with this he is a prize. In general, St. Louis needs aggressive men, who have convictions and the courage to maintain them; it needs men of character, ability and energy.

FROM THE OLD SOURCE.

From time to time efforts have been made to destroy the moral force of the crusade led by Circuit Attorney Folk. Some of these efforts have been political; some came from the circles of the indicted and the alarmed.

In connection with the recent investigation of certain gross manifestations of the social evil attacks on Mr. Folk and his motives have revived. In general the feeling displayed in the assaults explains fully the animus. They may be set down to the old desire to deprive the crusade of public confidence.

Mr. Folk has been a faithful law officer. He has not yet gone beyond his duty. When he does make a mistake or go too far the people will see it quickly enough without being told by those who fear the enforcement of the law.

NEW ELECTION LAW.

Progress has been made at Jefferson City toward the enactment of the Jefferson bill into law. The Republican members have, unfortunately, placed themselves on the side of bad citizenship by fighting the bill and pretending to desire the law of 1895.

All that has been said against the Nesbit law could be said with equal force against the law of 1895. The registration was larger by about 4,000 in 1896 than in 1900, though the population certainly must have been less in 1896 than in 1900. Yet the Republicans allege that the enrollment was padded in 1900. If the registration books were padded in 1900 under the Nesbit law they were manifestly enormously padded in 1896 under the law of 1895.

As to practical results, that law brought Ziegenhein and the Republican gang into the City Hall, with what disastrous consequences is generally known. By this it is not inferred that the framers of that law lacked good intention; as practical politics go, the Republican party workers probably discovered some method to take advantage, and they were not overscrupulous.

The Jefferson Club election bill, which the Senate has sent to engrossment, is the best measure of its kind and the most comprehensive that has ever been submitted to the Missouri Legislature. In all respects it is an excellent bill and would insure as fair elections as could be held. As a law it will be as nearly perfect as any law can be. It will be one of the best election laws in the country, equal to any and surpassed by none.

Since the bill left the Jefferson Club committee which prepared it, no objections of consequence have been made. The strongest Republican legal talent of St. Louis, the most representative men of that party and the most corrupt element of that party have been unable to collectively or separately point out serious defects. Charges against the bill were confined wholly to partisan protestations and generalities that were noisy but wanted weight.

Frequently the Republicans and their organs have been invited—in fact, earnestly requested and holdly challenged—to discuss the bill section by section and state honestly what provisions were satisfactory and what were not satisfactory, giving reasons for and against. But the challenge has been ignored. It has

been met with bombastic complaints against the Nesbit law and grotesque demands for re-enactment of the law of 1895.

The best Republicans of St. Louis could find no objections against the Jefferson Club bill. Therefore, there can be no doubt that the bill is fair and complete. Signs are plain that the Republican issue-hunters propose to be unscrupulous, ignoble and unjust with the Jefferson Club bill. It is evidently their intention to make an issue of it as they did with the Nesbit law. The Democrats can endure such tactics, however, and they can well afford to pass the bill as rapidly as possible. The voters are the persons who are to be satisfied and it will not take them long to learn that the Republican spoilsmen distort the truth.

That is a unique view which a Chicago professor takes of the Wabash injunction suit, holding that, since railroads are under the jurisdiction of the United States, the railroads' employees are the nation's employees and, as such, have the right to enjoin employers from dismissing them. The professor evidently misses the gist of the case, but his rule has the virtue of working both ways. Undoubtedly if the railroads had the power to abuse natural rights the employees should have it too.

"Opening up the whole subject of tariff revision in the next House of Representatives"—what a power of suggestion there is in that statement of the Democratic purpose. If the subject of tariff revision can be "opened up" by any tactics whatever, short of dishonorable, the nation's people will applaud the deed, Democrats and Republicans alike. The Cuban treaty sinks into insignificance beside the importance of revising tariff schedules which subject seventy millions of people to the lustful greed of corporate interests.

There is something pathetic in the curiosity manifested by boys in the full-fledged young rascals who robbed the Union Bank and murdered the detective. It remains for the majesty of Missouri's law to provide an object lesson for the boy public, which shall powerfully undo the fascinations of the dime novel.

Missourians were distinctly "shown" at the celebration of the extinguishment of the State's bonded indebtedness that their prosperity is due to Democratic administration of State affairs. They will follow this showing to a logical conclusion by giving the Democratic party an increased majority support at the next State election.

Independent nominations for the House of Delegates are beginning to appear and are coming from the right sources. In every ward where untrustworthy or weak men have been nominated by the regular parties, let the citizens pick a strong man and put him on the official ballot by petition.

RECENT COMMENT.

Bartholdt's Engulfed Resolution.

Pittsburg Gazette.
Among the things that went down in the crash at the close of the Fifty-seventh Congress was the concurrent resolution of Representative Bartholdt "providing that Ambassadors, Ministers and other representatives of the United States Government in foreign countries shall be required to wear on state occasions nothing more pretentious than the dress of an American gentleman." It is just as well that this resolution got lost in the shuffle, though Mr. Bartholdt said he was sure "a majority of the American people will endorse this proposition" and that "there is no reason why an American citizen should deck himself out in knee-breeches in order to be presented to any living man on this earth." The American people, we opine, care little how their Ambassadors at foreign courts dress, provided they do not make themselves ridiculous and "smile no bet" on the business they are there to transact. They are perfectly willing that Americans abroad shall when in Rome do as the Romans do. The American gentleman's dress suit strongly resembles the costume of foreign diplomats, and the American Ambassador is fully justified in adding some grace to his hair if he wants to wear it and feels that he can afford the luxury.

Wireless Telegraphy at Sea.

The World's Work.
The equipping of ocean steamships with the Marconi system has taken away part of the dread and mystery of the sea. Steamships can now communicate with one another and with the shore at a distance of hundreds of miles. The American liner Philadelphia, which sailed from Philadelphia for London on February 22, 1902, coming to mind. Recently the Philadelphia and the Lusitania played a chess game en route, and a plan of supplying liners with daily news from shore at \$5 a day is now being contemplated. In April, 1899, the Goodwin Sands lightship off the English Coast was struck in a collision with the American liner Philadelphia. The Philadelphia sent for assistance across two hundred miles of ocean. Life-saving stations along the coast of England have frequently received warning by the wireless system attached to lighthouses, that vessels were drifting ashore through the fog. When the invention is perfected so that the Weather Bureau can flash warnings from shore stations to the coasting ships, the coastwise lanes a great step will have been taken; but at present the tests of this nature, owing to various atmospheric disturbances, have not met with complete success.

Europe's Brizette Experience.

The World To-Day.
From what has been previously reported on this subject, it will be apparent that in all that concerns the manufacture of brizettes from brown coal, or from the slack and waste of bituminous coal mines, the processes employed in France and Germany have long passed the experimental stage and become a standard commercial industry. If Americans are really interested in the subject, there is no need that they should risk any large sums of money in uncertain experiments. They have only to study the machinery and methods employed in European countries, compare their crude materials with those found and used here, and they can thus start at the point of technical knowledge which Europeans have reached after many years of experience.

For the G O'Clock Edition.

Brooklyn Eagle.
"What was the fire?" asked the city editor of the sailow journal.
"Nothing at all," the new reporter answered; "only an old shed burned."
"Many people there?"
"Ten thousand, I should say, mostly children."
"Good! Give it half a page."
The G O'clock extra came out at 1:20 with this scare head:

TEN THOUSAND CHILDREN
see a shed
DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Gorman's Senate Influence.

Philadelphia Press.
Some of the newspapers are exaggerating Mr. Gorman's authority on the Democratic side of the Senate. He has "absolute control," a New York newspaper asserts. That is ridiculous. No one has absolute control on either side of the Senate. It is very doubtful if Mr. Gorman, in party matters, can control all of the Democrats. It would be a great advantage if he could, for instance, control Mr. Morgan or Mr. Tillman, but that is out of the question. As a party leader he will no doubt have more influence on his side than any other man who has held that place.

Too Much Realism.

Washington Star.
"So you had to close the show?"
"Yes," answered the manager with the pained vest.
"What was the trouble?"
"Too much realism. There was a counterfeiting scene, and the actors said they couldn't go through with it unless they could see what money looked like once in a while."

Men Like Folk Needed.

Indianapolis News.
If cities and counties could find more men like Folk of St. Louis, it would not be long before municipal government in this country would jettison the brazen age of graft and protected vice and enter on a time of civic honesty, of devotion to the public weal and of rigid decency. When will Indianapolis have a decent city government?

POEMS WORTH KNOWING.

BEWARE.

BY HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW.

KNOW a maiden fair to see,
Take care!
She can both false and friendly be,
Beware! Beware!
She is fooling thee?
Trust her not,
She has two eyes so soft and brown,
Take care!
She gives a side glance and looks down,
Beware! Beware!
She is fooling thee?
Trust her not,
And she has hair of a golden hue,
Take care!
And what she says, it is not true,
Beware! Beware!
She is fooling thee?
Trust her not,
She gives thee a garland woven fair,
Take care!
It is a fool's-gift for thee to wear,
Beware! Beware!
She is fooling thee?
Trust her not,
She is fooling thee!



WHEN ANDREW CARNEGIE WAS A BEAU IN ST. LOUIS SOCIETY.

Noted Philanthropist Visited Here Frequently in Seventies—Talked About Matrimony to Countess Spottiswood-Mackin, but Didn't Propose—He Had Only a Million Then—David R. Francis a Figure in the Smart Set of That Time—Others Who Were Prominent in St. Louis Social World.

CARNEGIE AND DAVID R. FRANCIS IN ST. LOUIS SOCIETY 30 YEARS AGO.

"My sister married Walter Katte, who was assistant engineer of the St. Louis bridge, then being built. The wedding ceremony took place in the old Baptist Church at Sixth and Locust streets. I was the first bridesmaid, while Andrew Carnegie was the first groomsmen. Mr. Carnegie was then in the steel business and reported to be worth about \$100,000, a very insignificant sum as compared with his present fortune. Mr. Carnegie was a particular friend of Mr. Katte and he came all the way from Pittsburgh to take part in the wedding ceremony. After that he made frequent visits to St. Louis. His visits were so frequent, in fact, that the report got out that we were engaged. But we weren't. Mr. Carnegie used to talk matrimony to me, but he did not propose. I have often wondered if he was waiting for me to make the proposition. . . .

"In view of the recent successes which have attended the efforts of Mr. David R. Francis, I think I ought to say something about that gentleman. During the time of which I speak in the early seventies, Mr. Francis was a young man and one of the beaux of St. Louis. He didn't have a fortune then, but he was one of the rising young men of the town, as you might say. Mr. Francis was always present at the swell dances and he was quite popular. He married Miss Perry, a very pretty girl, but one who didn't care much for the whirl of society."—From an interview with the Countess Spottiswood-Mackin.

The visit of Countess Spottiswood-Mackin to St. Louis yesterday recalls the days of the early seventies, when the Countess, then plain Sally Britton, was the reigning belle of St. Louis.

Those were days when St. Louis was recognized as the gayest city in all the West and South, and it had a national reputation as the home of many beautiful and accomplished women.

No one knows better, perhaps, the early social history of St. Louis than Countess Spottiswood-Mackin, and she relates incidents of her career as a social queen as if they happened but yesterday. "The society event which I recall most vividly now," said the Countess, "was the visit of the Grand Duke Alexis to St. Louis. It was the ball and reception tendered in his honor at the Southern that brought out the members of the smart set. Some of those, who, I now so well remember, are now dead, although it doesn't seem such a long time—why, it doesn't seem scarcely ten years ago since I danced with the Duke in the Bonaparte. . . .

"One of the very prominent men in St. Louis at that time was Henry T. Blow. He and his wife were leaders in St. Louis society and they had a very beautiful daughter, Nellie. Mr. Blow and his family were at the ball that night and I remember how beautiful Nellie was. Both the father and mother died many years ago. The daughter married a Russian diplomat named Smirnov whom she had met in Washington when her father was Minister to Brazil. The daughter was born to them and she is now in Washington, although her parents are also dead. The daughter, by the way, is a great favorite with the members of the Russian Embassy and she is a conspicuous figure at their fetes at the capital.

"The Randalls were another prominent family in St. Louis at that time. There was a daughter named Mary, who was also famous for her beauty. She married Commodore Garrison, a New York millionaire. Later they went to London. Commodore Garrison died. Mr. Garrison is living in an elegant home in London and is one of the favorites in the American colony.

JAMES B. EADS IN SOCIAL LIFE.
"James B. Eads was a figure in the commercial and social life of St. Louis in the early days. He had three daughters, I think, and they were not lacking in beauty. Two of them, Mrs. J. F. Howe and Mrs. McHenry—now live in St. Louis, while the other, Mrs. Eads-Hazard, lives in Paris. She has a beautiful home and is one of the most earnest workers in the American colony.

"There are a score of others that I might mention, all of whom, it seems to me, were most beautiful types of American womanhood. There was Marion Lionberger, a great favorite in her day; Annie Hodgman, Marie Benton, Anna Blakesley, Miss Paschal, Lulu Farewell, and sister Fannie and Lizzie Britton, and oh, so many of them, some living and some dead. Lulu Farewell married and is now living in Boston, and with the exception of my sisters, I have lost trace of the others.

"I must tell you about the wedding of my sister Lizzie, in 1870, for it has to do with the Roman Catholic Church, even though she is a convert to that faith. When she was the belle of St. Louis society she was a member of the Episcopal Church. She got her first teachings in Catholicism in a convent, but she never thought seriously of joining the church until after she removed to Paris. Even then her mother opposed her in her determination to join the Catholic Church, and the Countess secured her wish without difficulties. It was after Heart order, in New York. The invitation was extended by the mother superior through Countess Spottiswood-Mackin, and both women were agreeably surprised when the Countess accepted the invitation. On the day of the Cardinal's visit there were eighty Italian patients in Columbus Hospital, and the Cardinal administered the apostolic benediction to all of them. The news of the observance was cabled to the Pope, and it brought in return an acknowledgment by cable from Cardinal Rampolla. This cable dispatch is one of the most prized of a number of interesting mementos which the Countess has in her keeping.

HEAVY SLUMP IN COTTON AFTER DAY OF DULL TRADE.

Drop of Sixteen Points at Close of the Market Credited to Sales by the Bull Leaders.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
New York, March 13.—Trading in cotton today was less active than for several days past, with the market showing a heavy undertone, and in the main a declining tendency. There was an absence of any substantial support from the bull clique, while, on the other hand, there was a continued pressure from the largest and most influential firms of spot dealers and further scattering liquidation and bear pressure.

It was a matter of surprise that the bull clique apparently did nothing to check the decline, and this made the "bears" who had been following them, nervous, and at the same time increased the confidence of the bear element. The result was a repetition of yesterday's trading, with no change in the outside news as to the weather conditions, though the Southern spot market, trade reports and statistical information generally seemed as favorable as heretofore for the bull crowd, to say nothing of continued unfavorable weather conditions and a further rise in the Mississippi.

The market was quiet and steady at the decline throughout the afternoon, with no additional new features until near the close, when cotton broke sharply and showed a net decline of from 3 to 15 points. Some of the heavy selling developed was credited to the bull leaders. Total sales were about 20,000 bales.

FASHION IDEA FROM FRANCE.

A simulated double skirt effect on either side is the eye-catching point of this street costume. Mohair Sicilienne in a pretty



shade of light brown is the body material, while the trimming consists of self-colored satin ribbon motifs and bands of lace. The skirt foot is rather odd, the cuff, too, showing a novel and pleasing design.

YALE PRESIDENT COMING WEST

Doctor Hadley to Visit St. Louis April 2.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
New Haven, Conn., March 13.—President Arthur T. Hadley will make a tour of the cities of the Middle West to meet Yale graduates and to make several speeches. Mr. Hadley will accompany him. They will leave New Haven next Monday and expect to be away about three weeks. Mr. Hadley will also visit St. Louis, where he will address the students of Ohio University as well as the Yale Alumni Association at Madison, Wis. He will read a paper before the Phi Beta Kappa Society. President Hadley will also visit Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, and will be at St. Louis on April 2.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

TO-DAY IN ST. LOUIS.

From The Republic, March 13, 1878.
The funeral of the Reverend Father Peter Wigger, pastor of the Church of St. Francis of Sales, Ohio avenue and Gravois road, took place. Solemn high mass of requiem was said by the Reverend Father Muhlenberg, assisted by the Reverend Fathers Schroeder, Schaefer and Lydek. A sermon was delivered by Father Brinnehoff and impressive remarks made by Bishop Ryan.

The residence of J. G. Priest in honor of his son, Warren G. Priest, who had just obtained his degree as a physician. J. A. Bailey's residence, No. 1011 South Seventh street, was damaged by fire.

Dog-batches made a raid in Carondelet and created a sensation. George C. Plasse, a veteran druggist, was attacked in his store, at Lafayette avenue and Linn street. He effectively defended himself with a mortar and an iron pestle.

An attempt was made to burn the residence of Edgar C. Lackland, on Lindell avenue. A servant girl was charged with the crime. Mrs. Lackland quickly removed her two little boys and a child of Mrs. Catlin. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done.

The first post of the Grand Army of the Republic was organized in East St. Louis. The officers chosen were Judge Joseph Messick, John White, H. D. O'Brien, Doctor C. A. Weber and William Fellows.

C. H. Dumont let a contract for a new steamboat to replace the Shan-non.

Doctor P. S. O'Reilly appointed aide for the citizens' division of St. Patrick's Day parade. Among them were W. N. Brennan, James Collins, James Duros, P. L. Foy, John J. Fitzwilliams, John J. Kelly, J. D. Maguire, James Sweeney, Colonel A. W. Shaysback, Richard Ennis, Charles Green, George Knapp, J. H. McNamara, D. H. McHenry, R. P. Tansey, Richard Walsh and Major L. Harrington.

Governor John S. Phelps was entertained at a dinner party at the Planters House.

Edward C. Kehr, attorney, while addressing a jury in Judge Findley's court, became suddenly ill. He was unconscious for an hour.

Judges of the St. Louis County Court, in session at Mount Olive, made their first official trip of inspection to the new county seat, Clayton.

A. A. Selkirk & Co.'s

Regular Saturday sale takes place every Saturday morning from 9:30 o'clock at their store, 108-112 Chestnut avenue. Immense quantities of furniture, carpets, stoves and other household articles are sold at very nominal figures.